

Lansburgh & Bro.

Come Right in the Procession.

The crowds are here.

Our Second Floor is busier than any other part of our house just now.

The reason for this is evident.

31 Colored Crepon Waists. Sizes 34, 36, and 38 in Nile Green, Corn Canary, Old Rose, and Garnet.

We sold over 2,000 of these at \$1.68. The assortment is now broken, so take your choice for

94c.

17 Skirts of same material. A few Black Skirts in the lot. Your choice of these for

\$1.79.

Don't forget the White Duck Skirt, full length and width, for

87c.

Now you are welcome, whether you come to buy or whether the idea strikes you that you ought not remain away. See what a Big Store looks like in dull season. It'll set you thinking.

Lansburgh & Bro.

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

MURGER'S CLAIM TO FAME.

His Originality Denied and His Tragic Fate Assured.

A statue, we see, has just been erected in the Luxembourg gardens to Henry Murger, the author of that "Vie de Bohème" which has survived so many better books and which seems destined, on account of its mingled pathos and gaiety, to live on as a classic, says the London Saturday Review. Murger does not deserve immortality. One cannot even pretend that he was original. The "Mimi Pinson" of De Musset appeared in 1845, and the "Vie de Bohème," with its Mimi, Musette, and Phemie, first saw the light in 1847. In truth, Murger was a sort of photographer rather than a creative artist. We know that all his characters were taken directly from life; that Alexandre Schumacher, for instance, was a real person, and that the famous essay upon "The influence of blue on the arts" was written and delivered by him. Yet Murger has caught and rendered in rosy fashion, if you will—something of the passionate though transient sorrows and joys of student life. He has touched all our hearts, for all of us remember those paradis perdus of youth.

What a tragic fate was his—to win fame at twenty-five with a book that set us all "talking, and go on for fourteen years longer repeating himself. He found witty words to hide his poverty of intellect, this poor Murger. After his second arrest had appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes, Balzac, one of the greatest of French editors, said to him, reproachfully: "Vous ne quittez donc jamais ce modeste?" "Qu'est-ce que cela vous fait," Murger replied at once. "N'est-ce pas toujours la Revue des Deux Mondes?" His slight, graceful, but not without a certain expression that in a little poem called "La Mort d'Hippolyte," which appeared in the Figaro on December 22, 1859, in which he speaks of Paris as—

"Cette divine capitale
Où l'on peut à tout heure, à tout prix,
En tout lieu
Trouver l'occasion de chiffonner un peu
La tunique de la morale."

Murger was a sort of attenuated and washed-out Heine, and his fate resembled that of Heine, though his agony was shorter. Dying in Paris, worn out at thirty-nine, he met death gayly. And, just as Heine reappeared at the last and embraced the creed he had scoffed at all his life, so Murger died with a pathetic recollection on his lips: "Fais de moi tout ce que tu veux."

WOMEN INVENTORS.

Their Work to Be Made a Special Exhibit at Atlanta.

Work on the governmental exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition has now reached the installation stage, and about twenty-five carloads have been forwarded from Washington.

Twenty more are expected to go this week. Included in these will probably be the Patent Office exhibit. There will be an independent showing of the achievements by women in the field of invention, and it is said it will be a great surprise. Not less than 125 models will be shown.

On the 21st of October Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, who was a member of the board of female commissioners to the Chicago World's Fair from the District of Columbia, will deliver a lecture on the "Inventions of Women." The exhibit will be the first one ever made in this country of strictly women's inventions.

How to Get This.

The woman who wants to be thin must drink large quantities of hot tea.

She must not sleep too much.

She must practice with dumb-bells before meals.

She must eat salt on dry toast.

She may drink tea or coffee sweetened only with a saccharine tablet.

She must omit all from salad dressing.

After breakfast, rain or shine, she must exercise, though Rome fall.

She must keep her mouth closed while walking.

She must ride a bicycle to reduce her legs.

She must take a bath every twenty-four hours.

JAPAN WILL BE FAYORED

Chinese Treaty Puts Her On Equal Terms With Other Powers.

Consular Courts Will Be Established in the Celestial Empire, But None in the Flowery Kingdom.

Word reaches the Japanese legation that the new Japanese minister at Peking has begun the negotiation of a treaty of commerce and navigation with China, and that everything is moving smoothly, without the difficulties that had been contemplated.

This new treaty follows the treaty of peace made at Shimoda, which briefly recited that when peace was fully restored, new commercial treaties would be formed. It is an important document, as it gives in detail the terms on which China is to be opened to commerce, whereas the peace treaty recited only the general fact.

The negotiations have proceeded far enough to show that Japan will have the favored nation clause as to commerce. This will be the first time China has granted this clause to Japan. It assures to Japan the lowest rate of duty on articles sent to Japan that the latter country exacts from any other country. Japan is thus placed on equal terms, for the first time, with Great Britain, the United States, and other great powers.

Another feature of the new treaty is the establishment of Japanese consular courts in China for the trial of Japanese. This is to be the first time that the consular courts of other nations maintain in China. But as Japan has raised her judicial system to a high plane, abolishing all relics of brutal punishments, there is found to be no need of foreign courts in Japan.

Great Britain and the United States have agreed to abolish their consular courts in Japan, and following this new order of things, Japan will not let Chinese consular courts be established there, although they insist that Japan should have the same protection as other powers against the crude methods of justice in China.

FOR PASTURES NEW.

Alleged College Boys Fleo From the Wages of Their Sins.

The two wily college youths who played the confidence game to perfection in this city during the past week, and whose escapades were told of by The Morning Times exclusively, have fled. Just what place they selected to work their clever little swindling game after leaving Washington is unknown, but it is believed the pair have gone to Chicago.

While here, they played their successful little game on the Ebbitt, Raleigh and Arlington, where they did the college-boy act to perfection, leaving unpaid bills at all three hotels.

Claiming to be of Dartmouth College, they told their story to many alumni of that famous institution living in this city, and invariably pulled them in. Traveling as they do, under many aliases, it will be somewhat difficult to spot the pair.

Read the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Licenses to marry have been issued as follows:

Edward J. Frank and Mary E. Schlotterbeck.

William Epps and Miranda Brodbeck.

John Rickel and Marie Staudacher.

John Saunders and Sallie Brown, of Virginia.

Samuel T. Cornwell and Lulu V. Chesire, both of Prince William County, Va.

Fred W. Latimer and Fannie Latache, both of Richmond, Va.

Alward J. White and Edith Andrews.

BIDS FOR EXCAVATING.

Bids have been opened and scheduled at the office of the building inspector for making excavations in the lot fronting the new school building, as follows:

Darius Gaskins, \$350; M. F. Fahy, \$420; F. D. Evans, \$480.

Read the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

BADLY FRIGHTENED BENEDECT.

He Heard a Story About His Wife, but Was Afraid to Ask Her.

There is one married man living who was badly frightened the other night. He sent a note to his wife about 9 o'clock to say that he would not be home until late. The messenger boy when he delivered the note to his wife happened to mention that he had gone to the wrong house, and had been very wrathfully treated by a man for disturbing him. The wife read the note, which was on a scrap of paper. She thought a minute. Then she said to the messenger boy:

"I'll give you a shilling if you will take the note back to my husband, and tell him that I am sorry without saying that you came here at all."

The boy pocketed the money and went back to the husband with the note.

"Well, why do you bring this back?" he asked.

"Because they wouldn't take it. A man came to the door and told me if I didn't go away he would break my neck for me."

The husband did not stay out late that evening. On the contrary, he got home as fast as the underground train could take him. He looked suspiciously at his wife and said:

"I sent a note, but the boy must have taken it to the wrong house."

"I suppose so," said the wife, innocently. "I haven't got it."

The man was going to find out if anyone had called, but he was afraid to ask. —Pearson's Weekly.

RUBBER SEED OIL.

It May Supply a Substitute For the Natural Product.

A suggestion of a new source of income from the India rubber tree is contained in a pamphlet by Senator de Cuna, recently published by the State Government of Para. According to the author it is probable that before many years elapse an important trade will be developed in the seeds of the rubber tree, which are very abundant and yield an important quantity of oil, which is said to compare favorably with linseed oil.

Up to the present time this oil has been extracted only in small quantities; but with the more systematic regulation of the rubber industry which the author predicts it is expected that the rubber-tree seed will be included among the valuable resources of the country. If it is, indeed, true that such an oil can be made from the seeds of the rubber tree, and one that is similar to linseed oil, it may be that from this will be produced the ideal rubber substitute. It is a well-known fact that the nearest approach to a substitute for India rubber have been made from linseed and kindred oils, and perhaps the oil of the rubber seed will be exactly what the trade here so long has been looking for. —India Rubber World.

What is a "Scoop"? For answer see the Morning Times any morning.



For a Clear Complexion

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR ENHANCING FACIAL BEAUTY.

Exquisite Cleanliness the Most Important Feature of the Treatment.

(By Diane de Morry. Copyright, 1895, by Diane de Morry.)

Beauty usually first inspires love, but it is certain that cleanliness is a great factor in its preservation, and also I am bound to say once more, no woman suffering from any one of the common forms of skin disease ever looks really clean.

For years it has been my habit to make a mental note of the skin disease and blemishes of women and girls, and I have found that about twenty only in a hundred have really healthy, firm-looking skins, frequently with freckles which are simply and unguiltily from exposure, acne or blackheads, or both.

A LACK OF CLEANLINESS.

The risk of being unclean and regarded by my readers as a persistent crank, I am bound to say that I do honestly believe uncleanliness is the chief cause of the unguiltily faces in every assemblage, on the streets and at home, in town and in country. Perhaps I should qualify this statement by saying that a mistaken idea of cleanliness prevails, and that a mere bath every day is not sufficient to entitle one to be called absolutely clean.

The skin is constantly undergoing the processes of reproduction and decay—constantly secreting and endeavoring to throw off the decayed and useless matter. The skin of the face throws off its dead and useless scurf in tiny, dust-like particles. If daily these little specks of dead cuticle are removed by friction and detergent, the channels are kept open and disease cannot, unless inherited or contagious, attack the face. Unfortunately, our American climate, with its sudden changes, too frequently checks the flow of perspiration which, unrestrained, would of itself carry off the dead matter. The consequences of the arrested effort to free the pores of congestion, and the results a skin positively loaded and obstructed with months of proper cleansing and friction yielded and given away to beautiful, satiny complexion, free from every blemish.

I have not much confidence in my own powers of eloquence, but it seems to me I could not fail in relating the actual facts taken from my own daily observations, which are really the result of years of experience, that uncleanliness and a misunderstanding of what that word means are the chief causes of our disfigured skins. Cleanliness must be so active that all corporal impurities are thrown off the face. Its agencies, cutaneous eruptions removed, and the entire surface of the body made as pure and smooth and bright as in infancy. No simple washing or bathing will do this, though such ablution be performed six times a day. There is no purification of the skin without the diseases resulting from obstructed pores. In my opinion, except through water and soap and friction.

DIRT, DIRT, DIRT.

I wish that I could see every individual woman who reads these lines and tell her by word of mouth of the quantities of filth which will accumulate in the pores of the skin of the face in a month's time; of the hideous cases of skin diseases which have been the despair of women and girls, and which have, in the course of a few months of proper cleansing and friction yielded and given away to beautiful, satiny complexion, free from every blemish.

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Obviously there is but one way of getting rid of blackheads, and that is by forcing them out of the clogged pore. They cannot be drawn back from whence they came, and in pressing them out before the skin is properly softened and prepared for their ejection, the patient ruptures the delicate tissue, causing either an ugly little scar, or, more likely, an enlargement of the opening, which immediately fills up again, each time increasing in size and more malignant in appearance.

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glands are opened, their stagnating contents dissolved, broken up and carried off.

Acne appears under various forms and names. In confluent acne the pimples appear in groups, suppurating and running together. Friction and constant bathing are advised, and as soon as possible the camel's hair brush.

In acne indurata the pimples appear to be under the skin; same treatment.

Acne molluscum is a peculiar form of this skin disease. It usually appears on the forehead and about the nose. The pimples look like small white seeds; they are embedded in the skin, and are really obstructed sebaceous glands, and differ only from blackheads in the fact that the surface is too hard to collect dust and make the points blackheads; same general treatment.

Enlarged pores are the result of a long combat with blackheads. It takes a long time to cure them, and the treatment for them is the same as recommended for blackheads, with the substitution of the following lotion for the one advised for acne:

Powdered sulphur—one-half drachm.

Sulphuric ether—one-quarter drachm.

Rectified spirit—two drachms.

Sometimes arsenic is beneficial taken internally for acne in any form. Fowler's solution is the best, and any good apothecary will tell you the proper dose.

I must caution all my readers about using arsenic, except as prescribed by a physician. The abuse of arsenic is a most terrible one in its results. Fowler's solution is the authorized one.

Rashes and fiery spots are a great nuisance, and commonly arise from some trifling cause—indigestion, tight lacing or sudden change of temperature will produce these blemishes on some otherwise flawless face. The victim should carefully abstain from all heating and constipating food, and drink freely of lemonade or cream of tartar water.

Sulphur baths are efficacious for most skin diseases. If possible, it is well to take them in an established bath house, but they may be prepared at home as follows:

SULPHUR BATH.

To each tinsful of water, add one ounce of sulphate of potassium, or to each fifteen gallons of water one ounce of sulphate of calcium. Where there is itching and the eruption seems violent, the sulphur bath is excellent as a preliminary treatment.

The small soft discolorations and excrescences of the skin, commonly called pinpoints, and sometimes termed pigmentation, and hairy. They may be removed by electricity or by touching them every second or third day with strong acetic or nitric acid or with lunar caustic. Be very careful about keeping these remedies away from the reach of children.

In treating hairy warts the hairs should first be extracted by tweezers.

For moth and liver spots and obstinate discolorations of the skin, the best remedy I know of is one I here give. It should be used only until the blemish has disappeared. You will observe that it contains bicarbonate of mercury, which is the technical term for corrosive sublimate.

I hesitate somewhat about giving this formula to my readers. It is in substance one of the face bleaches. It will certainly be efficacious for the disappearing patches of brown known as moth, but it will result, as all bleaches do if used for a great length of time, in a permanent injury to the texture of the skin. I do not know of any other specific for moth patches.

Jordan almonds (blanched)—1 ounce.

Bitter almonds (blanched)—2 to 3 drachms.

Distilled water—one-half pint.

Bruse the almonds in a mortar to a smooth paste—be careful not to let them oil. Form into an emulsion. To the pale, drink freely of lemonade, and avoid salt meats, pork in any form, and live upon a diet of fruits—red meats and anti-scorbutic vegetables. Many people are particularly susceptible to shellfish, and I have seen a case of eczema follow the eating of lobster in several repeated instances. Strawberry tarts will produce this effect frequently. Of course, when there is an idiosyncrasy of this kind the cause should be avoided. Vigorous exercise will often, by inducing excessive perspiration, act as a curative for the eczema, when combined with the application of a harmless external application.

Take great care in selecting the cream of excellent. I have seen most disastrous results from the reckless use of that much vaunted article.

The following lotion is highly commended by Dr. Cazeneuve:

Orange flower water—300 grammes.

Nitric acid and hydrochloric acid—20 drops each.

Dr. Cazeneuve recommends this lotion for eczema of the face, and suggests about the same diet I have advised with the aid of sulphur or soda baths. Just as soon as it is possible to bear the camel's hair brush on the face it should be used.

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